

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

ARM LTD., a U.K. corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

C.A. No. 22-1146-MN

QUALCOMM INC., a Delaware corporation,  
QUALCOMM TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a  
Delaware corporation, and NUVIA, INC., a  
Delaware corporation,

Defendants.

**[PROPOSED] PRELIMINARY JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

Pursuant to D. Del. Local Rule 51.1, the parties have submitted these joint jury instructions.

The parties have indicated where disputes exist below.

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**1. INTRODUCTION**

Members of the jury:

Now that you have been sworn, I have the following preliminary instructions for your guidance as jurors in this case.

These instructions are intended to assist you in discharging your duties as jurors and to introduce you to the case and the law that you will apply to the evidence that you will hear. I will give you more detailed instructions on the law at the end of the trial.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 1.

## 2. [DISPUTED] OVERVIEW OF THE CASE

At this time, I will give you a brief overview of who the parties are and their positions in this case.

This is a civil case for breach of contract [**Defendants propose:** and declarations of licensing rights]. The Plaintiff in this case is Arm Ltd. The Defendants in this case are Qualcomm Inc., Qualcomm Technologies, Inc., and Nuvia, Inc. I will refer to Arm Ltd. as “Arm,” to Qualcomm Inc. and Qualcomm Technologies, Inc. together as “Qualcomm,” and to Nuvia, Inc. as “Nuvia.”

The parties are involved in a dispute over licensing agreements and the use of certain microprocessor technologies after Arm terminated its architecture license agreement (“ALA”) with Nuvia. Arm contends that Qualcomm and Nuvia breached the Nuvia ALA. Defendants deny that they have breached the contract, [**Defendants propose:** including because Qualcomm contends, among other things, that its products are fully licensed under its own ALA license with Arm].

Nuvia is alleging that Arm has breached the license between Nuvia and Arm. Arm denies it has breached the license between Nuvia and Arm. [**Defendants propose:** Qualcomm is also seeking declarations that Qualcomm’s custom CPUs are licensed under the agreement between Arm and Qualcomm and that Arm has made false statements regarding the expiration date of that agreement. Arm denies that the CPUs are licensed under the Qualcomm ALA. Arm denies that it has made false statements about when the Qualcomm ALA expires.]

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 2 (modified).

**3. TWO OR MORE PARTIES—DIFFERENT LEGAL RIGHTS**

You should decide the case as to each Defendant—Qualcomm and Nuvia—separately.

Unless otherwise stated, the instructions apply to all parties.

Authority: Manual of Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Ninth Circuit  
(2017 Ed.) at § 1.8 (modified).

**4. DUTY OF THE JURY**

It will be your duty to find from the evidence as presented at the trial what the facts are. You, and you alone, are the judges of the facts. You should not take anything I may say or do during the trial as indicating what I think of the evidence or what your verdict should be. You will then have to apply those facts as you find them to the law. I will instruct you on the law in more detail after all the evidence has been presented. You must follow the law and my instructions, whether you agree with them or not.

It is important that you perform these duties fairly. Do not let any bias, sympathy, or prejudice influence your decision in any way. Nothing I may say or do during the course of the trial is intended to indicate what your verdict should be.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 3; *see also* Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at §§ 1.1, 3.1 (modified).

## **5. EVIDENCE**

The evidence from which you are to find the facts consists of the following:

1. The testimony of the witnesses;
2. Documents and other things received as exhibits;
3. Answers a party gave under oath in response to written questions or statements submitted by the other side before the trial, called “interrogatories” or “requests for admission;” and
4. Any facts that are stipulated—that is, formally agreed to by the parties.

The following things are not evidence:

1. Statements, arguments, and questions of the lawyers for the parties in this case;
2. Objections by lawyers;
3. Demonstratives and visual aids that are not offered or received into evidence;
4. Any testimony I tell you to disregard; and
5. Anything you may see or hear about this case outside the courtroom.

You must make your decision based only on the evidence that you see and hear in court.

Do not let rumors, suspicions, or anything else that you may see or hear outside of court influence your decision in any way.

You should use your common sense in weighing the evidence. Consider it in light of your everyday experience with people and events, and give it whatever weight you believe it deserves. If your experience tells you that certain evidence reasonably leads to a conclusion, you are free to reach that conclusion.

There are rules that control what can be received into evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit into evidence, and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not

permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. This simply means that the lawyer is requesting that I make a decision on a particular rule of evidence. You should not be influenced by the fact that an objection is made. Objections to questions are not evidence. Lawyers have an obligation to their clients to make objections when they believe that evidence being offered is improper under the rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by the objection or by the court's ruling on it. If the objection is sustained, ignore the question. If it is overruled, treat the answer like any other. If you are instructed that some item of evidence is received for a limited purpose only, you must follow that instruction.

Also, certain testimony or other evidence may be ordered struck from the record and you will be instructed to disregard that evidence. Do not consider any testimony or other evidence that gets struck or excluded. Do not speculate about what a witness might have said or what an exhibit might have shown.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 4 (modified); Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at § 1.5 (modified).



## **6. DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE**

There are two kinds of evidence: direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is evidence like the testimony of an eyewitness, which if you believe it, directly proves a fact. If a witness testified that she saw it raining outside, and you believe her, that would be direct evidence that it was raining. Another form of direct evidence is an exhibit where the fact to be proved is its existence or current condition.

Circumstantial evidence is a chain of circumstances that indirectly proves a fact. If someone walked into the courtroom wearing a raincoat covered with drops of water and carrying a wet umbrella, that would be circumstantial evidence from which you could conclude that it was raining.

However, as a general rule, the law makes no distinction between these two types of evidence, but simply requires that you find facts from all the evidence in the case, whether direct or circumstantial or a combination of the two.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 4 (modified); Prelim. Jury Instructions, *United States v. Gilead Sciences, Inc.*, No. 19-2103 (MN), D.I. 456 (D. Del. May 2, 2023) at § 4.

**7. STIPULATION OF FACT**

The parties have agreed that certain facts are true. These are called “stipulated facts,” and those stipulations may be read to you during this trial. You must therefore treat these facts as having been proved for the purposes of this case.

Authority: Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at § 2.4.

**8. DEPOSITION TESTIMONY**

You will hear witnesses testify through deposition testimony. A deposition is the sworn testimony of a witness taken before trial. The witness is placed under oath and swears to tell the truth, and lawyers for each party may ask questions. A court reporter is present and records the questions and answers. The deposition may also be recorded on videotape. Deposition testimony is entitled to the same consideration and is to be judged, insofar as possible, in the same way as if the witness had been present to testify.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 5; Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at § 2.5 (modified).

**9. DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBITS**

Some exhibits (including charts and animations presented by attorneys and witnesses) will be offered to help illustrate the testimony of the various witnesses. These illustrations, called “demonstrative exhibits” are not evidence, and should not be considered as evidence. Rather, it is the underlying testimony of the witness that you will hear when you see the demonstrative exhibits that is the evidence in this case.

Authority: Final Jury Instructions, *BASF Corp. v. Ingevity Corp.*, No. 18-1391-RGA, D.I. 549 (D. Del. Sept. 14, 2021) at § 1.11.

## **10. CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**

It will be up to you to decide which witnesses to believe, which witnesses not to believe, and how much of any witness's testimony to accept or reject. You should consider each witness's means of knowledge; strength of memory; opportunity and ability to observe the things testified to; how reasonable or unreasonable the testimony is; whether it is consistent or inconsistent; whether it has been contradicted; the witness's biases, prejudices, or interest in the outcome of the case; the witness's manner or demeanor on the witness stand; and all circumstances that, according to the evidence, could affect the credibility of the testimony. The weight of the evidence to prove a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify. What is more important is how believable the witnesses were, and how much weight you think their testimony deserves.

If you find the testimony to be contradictory, you must try to reconcile it, if reasonably possible, so as to make one harmonious story of it all. But if you can't do this, then it is your duty and privilege to believe the testimony that, in your judgment, is most believable and disregard any testimony that, in your judgment, is not believable. This instruction applies to the testimony of all witnesses, including expert witnesses. I will give you some additional guidelines for determining the credibility of witnesses at the end of the case.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 6 (modified); Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at § 1.7 (modified).

**11. JURY QUESTIONS FOR WITNESSES**

Only the lawyers and I are allowed to ask questions of witnesses. You are not permitted to ask questions of witnesses.

Authority: Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at § 1.8.

## 12. EXPERT TESTIMONY

Expert testimony is testimony from a person who has a special skill or knowledge in some science, profession, or business. This skill or knowledge is not common to the average person but has been acquired by the expert through special study or experience. In weighing expert testimony, you may consider the expert's qualifications, the reasons for the expert's opinions, and the reliability of the information supporting the expert's opinions, as well as the factors I have previously mentioned for weighing testimony of any other witness. Expert testimony should receive whatever weight and credit you think appropriate, given all the other evidence in the case. You are free to accept or reject the testimony of experts, just as with any other witness. Both sides in this case will have employed experts.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 7.

### **13. BURDENS OF PROOF**

This is a civil case. Arm is the party that brought this lawsuit. Qualcomm and Nuvia are the parties against which the lawsuit was filed. Arm has the burden of proving its case by what is called the preponderance of the evidence. That means Arm has to prove to you, in light of all the evidence, that what it claims is more likely so than not so. To put it differently: if you were to put the evidence favorable to Arm and the evidence favorable to Qualcomm and Nuvia on opposite sides of the scales, Arm would have to make the scales tip somewhat on its side. If Arm fails to meet this burden, the verdict must be for Qualcomm and Nuvia. If you find after considering all the evidence that a claim or fact is more likely so than not so, then the claim or fact has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence.

Qualcomm and Nuvia have also brought claims for relief against Arm, called counterclaims. On these claims, Qualcomm and Nuvia have the same burden of proof as has Arm on its claims.

Arm, Qualcomm, and Nuvia have each raised defenses to the claims against them. Some of those defenses must be proven by a preponderance of the evidence, while others must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. Clear and convincing evidence is evidence that produces in your mind a firm belief or conviction that the allegations sought to be proved by the evidence are true. Clear and convincing evidence involves a higher degree of persuasion than is necessary to meet the preponderance of the evidence standard. I will instruct you on whether a defense must be proven by preponderance of the evidence or by clear and convincing evidence when I instruct you on each of the defenses.

In determining whether any fact has been proven by a preponderance of the evidence or by clear and convincing evidence, you may, unless otherwise instructed, consider the testimony



of all witnesses, regardless of who may have called them, and all exhibits received in evidence, regardless of who may have produced them.

You may have heard of the term “proof beyond a reasonable doubt.” That is a stricter standard of proof and it applies only to criminal cases. It does not apply in civil cases such as this. So you should put it out of your mind.

Authority: Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at §§ 1.10, 1.11 (modified); Final Jury Instructions, *BASF Corp. v. Ingevity Corp.*, No. 18-1391-RGA, D.I. 549 (D. Del. Sept. 14, 2021) at § 1.3 (modified).

#### **14. CONDUCT OF THE JURY**

Now, a few words about your conduct as jurors.

First, I instruct you that during the trial and until you have heard all of the evidence and retired to the jury room to deliberate, you are not to discuss the case with anyone, not even among yourselves. If anyone should try to talk to you about the case, bring it to my attention promptly.

Second, do not read or listen to anything touching on this case other than what will be presented to you during the trial. By that I mean, if there is a media report, statement on the internet, or radio or television report relating to this case, do not read, watch, or listen to the report.

Third, do not try to do any research or investigate the case on your own. Let me elaborate. During the course of the trial, you must not conduct any independent research about the case, the matters in the case, or the individuals or entities involved in the case. In other words, you should not consult dictionaries or reference materials (in print, electronic, or other format) or search websites or blogs on the internet. Also, again, should there happen to be a newspaper article, internet article, or television or radio report relating to this case, do not read the article or watch or listen to the report. It is important that you decide this case based solely on the evidence presented in the courtroom. Please do not try to find out information from any other sources.

I know that many of you use cell phones, iPhones or other smartphones, iPads or other tablets, and any other forms of technology. You must not talk to anyone about this case or use these tools to communicate electronically with anyone about the case. This includes your family and friends. You may not communicate with anyone about the case on your cellphone or smartphone, through e-mail, your tablet, text messaging, through any blog or website, through any internet chat room, or by way of any other social media websites, including but not limited to Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), Instagram, LinkedIn, and YouTube.

Finally, do not reach any conclusion as to the claims until all of the evidence is in. Keep an open mind until you start your deliberations at the end of the case.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 9 (modified); Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at § 1.3 (modified).

## 15. NOTE-TAKING BY JURORS

If you wish, you may take notes during the presentation of evidence, the summations of attorneys at the conclusion of the evidence, and during my instructions to you on the law. My Courtroom deputy will arrange for pens, pencils, and paper. Remember that your notes are for your own personal use—they are not to be given or read to anyone else.

As you see, we have a court reporter here who will be transcribing the testimony during the course of the trial. But you should not assume that the transcripts will be available for your review during your deliberations. Nor should you consider notes that you or fellow jurors may take as a kind of written transcript. Instead, as you listen to the testimony, keep in mind that you will be relying on your recollection of that testimony during your deliberations. Here are some other specific points to keep in mind about note taking:

1. Note-taking is permitted, not required. Each of you may take notes. No one is required to take notes.
2. Be brief. Do not try to summarize all of the testimony. Notes are for the purpose of refreshing memory. They are particularly helpful when dealing with measurements, times, distances, identities, and relationships. Overuse of note-taking may be distracting. You must determine the credibility of witnesses; so you must observe the demeanor and appearance of each person on the witness stand. Note-taking must not distract you from that task. If you wish to make a note, you need not sacrifice the opportunity to make important observations. You may make your note after having made an observation.
3. Do not use your notes, or any other juror's notes, as authority to persuade fellow jurors. In your deliberations at the end, give no more and no less weight to the views of a fellow juror just because that juror did or did not take notes. As I mentioned earlier, your notes are not official transcripts. They are not evidence, and they are by no means a complete outline of

the proceedings or a list of the highlights in the trial. They are valuable, if at all, only as a way to refresh your memory. Your memory is what you should be relying on when it comes time to deliberate and render your verdict in this case. You therefore are not to use your notes as authority to persuade fellow jurors of what the evidence was during the trial. Notes are not to be used in place of the evidence.

4. Do not take your notes away from court. I repeat, at the end of each day, please leave your notes in the jury room.

Authority: Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) § 1.9 (modified).

**16. BENCH CONFERENCES**

During the trial it may be necessary for me to talk with the lawyers out of your hearing by having a bench conference. If that happens, please be patient.

We are not trying to keep important information from you. These conferences are necessary for me to fulfill my responsibility to be sure that evidence is presented to you correctly under the law.

We will, of course, do what we can to keep the number and length of these conferences to a minimum. If you would like to stand or stretch or walk around the jury box while we are conferring at the bench, you should feel free to do so.

I may not always grant an attorney's request for a bench conference. Do not consider any granting or denying a request for a conference as an indication of my opinion of the case or of what your verdict should be.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 10; Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at § 1.4 (modified).

## 17. COURSE OF THE TRIAL

This trial, like most jury trials, comes in seven stages or phases. We have already been through the first phase, which was to select you as jurors. The remaining stages are:

- Reading these preliminary instructions to you;
- Opening statements, which are not evidence, but are intended to explain to you what each side intends to prove and are offered to help you follow the evidence;
- The presentation of the evidence, which will include live witnesses and may also include previously recorded testimony, as well as documents and things;
- The closing arguments of the attorneys, which again are not evidence, but will be offered to help you make your determination;
- My final instructions on the law to you; and finally,
- Your deliberations, where you will evaluate and discuss the evidence among yourselves and determine the outcome of the case.

Please keep in mind that evidence is often introduced somewhat piecemeal. So, as the evidence comes in, you as jurors need to keep an open mind.

We will begin shortly, but first I want to outline the anticipated schedule of the trial.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 11 (modified); Model Civil Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Third Circuit (2024 Ed.) at § 1.12 (modified).

## 18. TRIAL SCHEDULE

Though you have heard this before, I want to again outline the schedule I will maintain during the course of this trial.

As mentioned previously, this case is expected to take up to five business days to try, between now and Friday, December 20, 2024.

The trial will normally begin each day at 9:00 a.m., will go until around 12:30 p.m., when there will be about a forty-five-minute break for lunch before continuing until 4:30 or 4:45 p.m. There will be a fifteen-minute break in the morning and another fifteen-minute break in the afternoon.

What I have just outlined is the general schedule. It is possible there will be some interruptions if I need to attend to other matters.

The only significant exception to this schedule may occur when the case is submitted to you for your deliberations. At that point, you will be permitted to deliberate as late as you wish.

This is a timed trial. That means that I have allocated each party a maximum number of hours in which to present all portions of its case. This allows me to assure you that the case is expected to be completed by Friday.

Of course, you can help us stay on schedule by being here promptly each morning and being ready to proceed at the end of each break.

Authority: Prelim. Jury Instructions, *Novel Drug Sols., LLC v. Harrow Health, Inc.*, No. 18-539 (MN), D.I. 392 (D. Del. Nov. 1, 2021) at § 12 (modified).